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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11 JOSE ALATORRE-ESPINOZA,
12 Petitioner,

13 vs.

14
15 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
16 Respondent.
17

CASE NO. 12-cv-2273 – IEG
Related Case: 12-cr-1781 – IEG

ORDER:

**(1) DENYING PETITIONER’S
MOTION FOR TIME REDUCTION
PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2255
[Doc. No. 29 in 12-cr-1781]; and**

**(2) DENYING CERTIFICATE OF
APPEALABILITY**

18
19 Petitioner Jose Alatorre- Espinoza (“Petitioner”), a federal inmate proceeding
20 *pro se*, submitted a motion for a time reduction of his sentence pursuant to 28
21 U.S.C. § 2255. [Doc. No. 29 in 12-cr-1781.] He seeks relief on the grounds that,
22 due to his alien status, he is ineligible for a one-year reduction of sentence through a
23 drug program, an early release to a halfway house, and a Unicor job. [*Id.* at 2.]
24 Petitioner argues that the availability of these programs to U.S. citizens, but not to
25 aliens, violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Due
26 Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment, and the “Equal Right Act.” [*Id.* at 2-3.]
27 Having considered Petitioner’s arguments, and for the reasons set forth below, the
28 Court **DENIES** Petitioner’s motion for time reduction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

BACKGROUND

Petitioner was charged with, and ultimately pled guilty to, violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326 for attempted reentry of removed alien. [Doc. No. 28, Judgment at 1.] As part of his Plea Agreement, Petitioner expressly “waive[d], to the full extent of the law, any right to appeal or to collaterally attack the conviction and sentence, except a post-conviction collateral attack based on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, unless the Court impose[d] a custodial sentence above the greater of the high end of the guideline range recommended by the Government pursuant to this agreement at the time of sentencing.” [Doc. No. 13, Plea Agreement at 10.] On August 28, 2012, this Court sentenced Petitioner to 18 months in federal custody, which is significantly lower than the 30 to 37 months guidelines range recommended by the Government [Doc. No. 18, Sentencing Summary Chart], and supervised release for a term of two years. [Doc. No. 28, Judgment.]

DISCUSSION

Section 2255(a) authorizes the Court to “vacate, set aside or correct” a sentence of a federal prisoner that “was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States.” Claims for relief under § 2255 must be based on some constitutional error, jurisdictional defect, or an error resulting in a “complete miscarriage of justice” or in a proceeding “inconsistent with the rudimentary demands of fair procedure.” United States v. Timmreck, 441 U.S. 780, 783-84 (1979) (internal quotation marks omitted). If the record clearly indicates that a petitioner does not have a claim or that he has asserted “no more than conclusory allegations, unsupported by facts and refuted by the record,” a district court may deny a § 2255 motion without an evidentiary hearing. United States v. Quan, 789 F.2d 711, 715 (9th Cir. 1986).

I. Waiver

Petitioner under the plea agreement waived his rights to collaterally attack his sentence. “A defendant’s waiver of his appellate rights is enforceable if (1) the

1 language of the waiver encompasses his right to appeal on the grounds raised, and
2 (2) the waiver is knowingly and voluntarily made.” United States v. Rahman, 642
3 F.3d 1257, 1259 (9th Cir. 2011) (citation omitted). In the present case, as part of his
4 plea agreement, Petitioner expressly waived “any right to appeal or to collaterally
5 attack the conviction and sentence, except a post-conviction collateral attack based
6 on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, unless the Court impose[d] a
7 custodial sentence above the greater of the high end of the guideline range
8 recommended by the Government pursuant to this agreement at the time of
9 sentencing.” [Doc. No. 13, Plea Agreement at 10.]

10 At sentencing, the Court imposed a sentence of 18 months, which is
11 significantly lower than the Government’s recommended guideline range of 30 to
12 37 months. [Doc. No. 18, Sentencing Summary Chart.] Because the Court did not
13 impose a sentence above the high end of the guidelines range recommended by the
14 Government, waiver applies. Nor is there any indication that Petitioner’s waiver
15 was not knowingly or voluntarily made. Further, Petitioner does not assert a claim
16 of ineffective assistance of counsel. Accordingly, Petitioner’s valid waiver
17 precludes collateral attack on his sentence. See United States v. Abarca, 985 F.2d
18 1012, 1014 (9th Cir. 1993); see also United States v. Navarro-Botello, 912 F.2d
19 318, 321-22 (9th Cir. 1990) (public policy supports plea agreements because, *inter*
20 *alia*, of the finality that results).

21 **II. Merits**

22 Even assuming Petitioner did not waive the right to collaterally attack his
23 sentence, his claims fail on the merits.

24 **A. Equal Protection**

25 Aliens present in the United States illegally are entitled to the full protections
26 of the Equal Protection Clause. Plyler v. Doe, 457 U.S. 202, 215 (1982).
27 Nonetheless, to state a claim for violation of the Equal Protection Clause, the
28 plaintiff must allege that he was treated differently from other similarly situated

1 persons. City of Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Ctr., 473 U.S. 432, 439 (1985).
 2 Unless a suspect classification is present, the unequal treatment must
 3 only be “rationally related to a legitimate state interest.” *Id.* at 440. The Supreme
 4 Court has ruled that undocumented aliens are not a suspect class, Plyler, 457 U.S. at
 5 223, and therefore, rational basis review applies, which “accords a strong
 6 presumption of validity.” McLean v. Crabtree, 173 F.3d 1176, 1186 (9th Cir.
 7 1999).

8 As other courts have concluded, deportable aliens are not “similarly situated”
 9 to U.S. citizens with respect to the benefits that Petitioner seeks. See, e.g., Aguilar-
 10 Marroquin v. United States, 2011 WL 1344251, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 8, 2011);
 11 Rendon-Inzunza v. United States, 2010 WL 3076271, at *1 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 6,
 12 2010); Santos v. United States, 940 F. Supp. 275, 281 (D. Haw. Aug. 16, 1996).
 13 Because United States citizen inmates must re-enter domestic society upon
 14 completion of their sentences, they have a strong incentive to comply with
 15 community-based placement. On the other hand, non-citizen inmates subject to
 16 deportation upon completion of their sentences may have an opposite incentive to
 17 flee from the community-based placement. Accordingly, “[i]t is not an equal
 18 protection violation to allow United States citizen-inmates, who must re-enter
 19 domestic society, to participate in rehabilitative or other programs while denying
 20 that privilege to deportable inmates.” Rendon-Inzunza, 2010 WL 3076271, at *1.
 21 Because the two groups are not “similarly situated” for purposes of relief that
 22 Petitioner seeks, there is no equal protection violation. See City of Cleburne, 473
 23 U.S. at 439; see also Demore v. Kim, 538 U.S. 510, 521-22 (2003) (“Congress may
 24 make rules as to aliens that would be unacceptable if applied to citizens.”).

25 Furthermore, the policy precluding deportable aliens from participating in
 26 certain community-based programs does not violate equal protection because it is
 27 rationally related to the government’s interest in preventing those individuals from
 28 fleeing. See McLean, 173 F.3d at 1184 (the exclusion of deportable aliens from

1 participating in a community-based treatment program was rationally-based, and
 2 therefore constitutional, seeing as “prisoners with detainers pose a flight risk during
 3 the community-based treatment phase because they are subject to possible
 4 deportation upon release from custody, and therefore have reason to flee a halfway
 5 house”). Accordingly, Defendant fails to state a claim for an equal protection
 6 violation.

7 **B. Due Process**

8 Defendant also fails to state a claim for a due process violation. “A due
 9 process claim is cognizable only if there is a recognized liberty or property interest
 10 at stake.” Schroeder v. McDonald, 55 F.3d 454, 462 (9th Cir. 1995). The Ninth
 11 Circuit has held that a prisoner does not have a recognized liberty interest in
 12 sentence reduction. See McLean, 173 F.3d at 1184-85 (citing Jacks v. Crabtree, 114
 13 F.3d 983, 986 n.4 (9th Cir. 1997)). Jacks held that the denial of a one-year
 14 reduction does not violate due process because it does not “impose atypical and
 15 significant hardship on the inmate in relation to the ordinary incidents of prison
 16 life;” rather, it “merely means that the inmate will have to serve out his sentence as
 17 expected.” McLean, 173 F.3d at 1185 (quoting Jacks, 114 F.3d at 986 n.4).
 18 Accordingly, Defendant’s claim that his denial of a sentence reduction is a due
 19 process violation fails.

20 **C. “Equal Right Act”**

21 Finally, Petitioner’s claim that his ineligibility violates the “Equal Right Act”
 22 fails. Petitioner claims that he is treated differently based on his status as an alien,
 23 which is encompassed by his equal protection claim. See Cabanillas-Garcia v.
 24 United States, 2012 WL 5928154, at *3 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 26, 2012). As discussed
 25 above, Petitioner’s equal protection claim fails. Accordingly, the result is the same
 26 for his “Equal Right Act” claim, and thus this claim also fails.

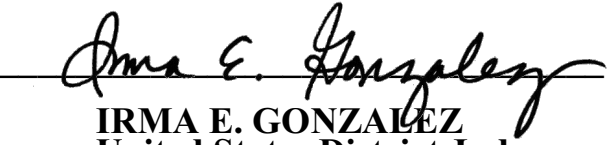
27 **CONCLUSION**

28 Because Petitioner’s collateral attack is precluded by a valid waiver, the

1 Court **DENIES** Petitioner's motion for sentence reduction under 28 U.S.C. § 2255.
2 The Court also denies a certificate of appealability because Petitioner has not "made
3 a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." See 28 U.S.C. §
4 2253(c)(2). The clerk is directed to close the case.

5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

6 **Dated:** May 2, 2013

7 
8 **IRMA E. GONZALEZ**
9 **United States District Judge**